



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Directorate E - Food Safety: plant health, animal health and welfare, international questions  
Director

SANCO

Brussels, 20. 10. 2003  
E3/LT/mar D(2003) 532510


**Subject: EC/US Veterinary Agreement Animal Health Technical Working Group  
– EU Administrative Units for regionalisation purposes**

Dear Dr. Sheesley,

Following the discussion held in the EC/US Veterinary Agreement AHTWG meeting held on 6 March 2003, I have the pleasure to send you in enclosure the information on the Administrative Units of the Member States which APHIS does not yet have, with the exception of the Netherlands. This is due to the fact that the Dutch competent authorities are at present reviewing their internal system from "Province" to "Region". This passage will be formalised shortly and I will provide you with the relevant information as soon as it is available.

I would be grateful if you could forward the information to the AHTWG US Co-chair and inform me on how the USDA/APHIS intend to address this issue in order to transpose the information provided in the current US relevant legislation.

Yours sincerely,



Alejandro Checchi Lang

Enclosure: Administrative Units of: France (French and English), Finland, Austria, Sweden (Swedish and English), Italy, Denmark, Portugal, Ireland, Belgium, United Kingdom, Greece

c.c.: Mr. R Macke, Ms J Torry  
Permanent Representations of Member States

Dr. Dan J. Sheesley  
Counsellor  
US Mission to the EC  
Bd du Régent 40, bte 3,  
B-1000 Bruxelles

B.c.c. (without encls):

J Husu Kallio, J Moynagh, B Van Goethem, A Laddomada, P van  
Geldorp, I Benoliel, M Territ

**VETERINARY  
ADMINISTRATIVE  
UNITS  
  
OF THE EU MEMBER STATES  
FOR REGIONALISATION PURPOSES**

**FRANCE**





EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Directorate E - Food Safety: plant health, animal health and welfare, international questions  
Director

SANCO

Brussels, 23. 04. 2003  
SANCO E3/LT/mar D(2003) 530778

**Subject: Administrative units - Regionalisation**

Dear Dr. Sheesley,

As agreed in the meeting of the EC/US JMC Animal Health Technical Working Group on 6 March 2003, please find attached the original information received by France (in French) and the translated version into English, concerning the identification of the jurisdictional level (administrative units) that France intends to put forward for regionalisation purposes in accordance with Article 6 of the EC/US Veterinary Agreement.

I would be grateful if you could transmit it to the relevant USDA/APHIS services in order to consider it in the framework of the ongoing ruling process as laid down in the final rule 9 CFR Parts 71, 92, 93, 94, 98, and 130 [Docket N° 98-090-5], published in the CFR on 7 April 2003.

Yours sincerely,

Alejandro Checchi Lang

Enclosures: 2

C.c.: Ms. Justina Torry, US Mission to the EU

Dr. Dan J. Sheesley  
Counsellor  
US Mission to the EC  
Bd du Régent 40, bte 3,  
B-1000 Bruxelles

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Bcc.: Ms Charlotte Hebebrand, EC Delegation, Washington

## Note to European Commission for transmission to USDA/APHIS

For the attention of Mr Checchi-Lang

### References:

- EU/USA Animal Health Agreement Technical Working Party
- Meeting of 6 March 2003 at European Commission

**Subject:** Basic French administrative unit

At the meeting of the EU/USA Animal Health Agreement Technical Working Party held at the European Commission on 6 March 2003 the French delegation proposed **the commune as the basic administrative unit for the zoning of France should an epizootic occur.**

This proposal rests on basic French law (*Code général des collectivités territoriales* (CGCT)/General Code for Territorial Administrative Units; *Code rural* (CR)/Rural code) as embodied in the following Articles:

- Art. L. 2212-1 of CGCT      The Mayor (*maire*) is responsible, under the administrative supervision of the State's representative in the Department (*département*) for communal policing, rural policing and execution of the acts of State relating to these
- Art. L. 2212-2 of CGCT      The purpose of communal policing is to ensure good order, public safety and public health. This involves in particular: []  
5. forestalling by precautionary action and combating by emergency action the impact of accidents, disasters and pollution of all types (such as fires, floods, breaches in dykes, landslides, rock falls, avalanches and other natural accidents, epidemic or contagious diseases, epizootics) and of urgently providing all assistance and help and if necessary notifying the superior level of administration of the need for action on its part;  
[]
- Art. L. 2215-1 of CGCT      The Mayor is responsible for seeing that communal policing is carried out. However:  
1. The representative of the State in the Department may, in respect of several or all of its communes in all cases in which the communal authorities have not taken the necessary action, take all action required for maintenance of public health, safety and tranquillity. He may not exercise this right in the department in regard to a single commune until after the Mayor has failed to take appropriate action following a formal notification to do so;  
[]  
3. The State representative in the Department is the only person authorised to take action in regard to public order, safety and health, the scope of which exceeds the area of one commune.
- Art. L223-1 of RC      Mayors shall immediately notify the Prefect of all epizootic cases in the area of the commune brought to their attention. They may take provisional action that they consider will help stop the disease from spreading.
- Art. L223-6 of RC      The Mayor shall as soon as he has been notified make sure, taking any necessary official action, that the instructions mentioned in Article L223-5 are followed.  
As soon as the declaration required under Article L. 223-5 has been made or, if it has not, as soon as he suspects or knows about the presence of the disease, the Mayor shall have the animal examined by or its cadaver dissected by the sanitary veterinarian. If necessary he shall ensure that action is taken without delay. The veterinarian shall determine and as appropriate prescribe what must be done in full execution of the provisions of Article L. 223-5 and what disinfecting action is immediately necessary. He shall as a matter of urgency notify the Mayor of the action he has prescribed and immediately send his report to the Prefect, who shall if necessary issue a surveillance order if the case is one of simple suspicion of the presence of contagious disease. This order may entail execution of action as specified at 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Article L. 223-8.
- Art. L223-8 of RC      After the disease has been found to be present the Prefect shall decide what action is to be taken in the case. He shall if necessary issue an order declaring the presence of infection that replaces any surveillance order already issued. This declaration order may impose the

following within a perimeter that it determines:

1. isolation, examination, enumeration and marking of the animals and flocks within the area;
2. isolation of the area;
3. a temporary prohibition or special rules applying to fairs and markets and the transportation and movement of all animals of species liable to contamination;
4. the taking of samples required for diagnostic or epidemiological investigation purposes;
5. disinfection of stables, byres, vehicles and other means of transport and disinfection or even destruction of objects used by the sick animals or that have been soiled by them and generally of any objects likely to serve as vehicles of infection;
6. an obligation to destroy the cadavers;
7. a prohibition on selling animals;
8. slaughtering of sick or contaminated animals or animals that have been exposed to infection;
9. treatment or vaccination of animals.

A decree in Council of State shall determine which of the above are applicable depending on the nature of the disease.

As France is a centralised State the power of decision in management of epizootics falls directly to the Minister responsible for Agriculture (Head of Veterinary Services in the Directorate-General for Food).

The power of execution in the Departments of the decisions adopted at central level falls to the Prefect (Departmental Veterinary Services Directorate) and to the Mayors, who are charged in the name of the French State with "public safety and health in their communes".

In consequence the zoning measures adopted by the French authorities should an epizootic appear will use the commune as basic unit.

# Note à la Commission européenne pour transmission à l'USDA/APHIS

A l'attention de Monsieur Checchi-Lang

## Références :

- Groupe de travail technique santé animale de l'accord UE/USA
- Réunion du 6 mars 2003 à la Commission européenne

**Objet :** Unité administrative de base française

Lors de la réunion du groupe de travail technique santé animale de l'accord UE/USA qui s'est tenue à la Commission européenne le 6 mars 2003, la délégation française a proposé **la commune comme unité administrative de base** pour la régionalisation de la France en cas d'apparition d'une épizootie.

Cette proposition s'appuie sur le droit fondamental français (Code général des collectivités territoriales et Code rural) comprenant les articles législatifs suivants :

Art. L. 2212-1 du Code général des collectivités territoriales Le maire est chargé, sous le contrôle administratif du représentant de l'Etat dans le département, de la police municipale, de la police rurale et de l'exécution des actes de l'Etat qui y sont relatifs.

Art. L. 2212-2 du Code général des collectivités territoriales La police municipale a pour objet d'assurer le bon ordre, la sûreté, la sécurité et la salubrité publiques. Elle comprend notamment : [ ]

5° Le soin de prévenir, par des précautions convenables, et de faire cesser, par la distribution des secours nécessaires, les accidents et les fléaux calamiteux ainsi que les pollutions de toute nature, tels que les incendies, les inondations, les ruptures de digues, les éboulements de terre ou de rochers, les avalanches ou autres accidents naturels, les maladies épidémiques ou contagieuses, les épizooties, de pourvoir d'urgence à toutes les mesures d'assistance et de secours et, s'il y a lieu, de provoquer l'intervention de l'administration supérieure ;  
[ ]

Art. L. 2215-1 du Code général des collectivités territoriales La police municipale est assurée par le maire, toutefois :  
1° Le représentant de l'Etat dans le département peut prendre, pour toutes les communes du département ou plusieurs d'entre elles, et dans tous les cas où il n'y aurait pas été pourvu par les autorités municipales, toutes mesures relatives au maintien de la salubrité, de la sûreté et de la tranquillité publiques. Ce droit ne peut être exercé par le représentant de l'Etat dans le département à l'égard d'une seule commune qu'après une mise en demeure au maire restée sans résultat ;  
[ ]

3° Le représentant de l'Etat dans le département est seul compétent pour prendre les mesures relatives à l'ordre, à la sûreté, à la sécurité et à la salubrité publiques, dont le champ d'application excède le territoire d'une commune.

Art. L223-1 du Code rural Les maires avisent d'urgence le préfet de tous cas d'épizootie qui leur seraient signalés dans le territoire de la commune. Ils peuvent prendre les mesures provisoires qu'ils jugent utiles pour arrêter la propagation du mal.

Art. L223-6 du Code rural Le maire, dès qu'il a été prévenu, s'assure de l'accomplissement des prescriptions mentionnées à l'article L. 223-5 et y pourvoit d'office, s'il y a lieu.  
Aussitôt que la déclaration prescrite par l'article L. 223-5 a été faite ou, à défaut de déclaration, dès qu'il suspecte la maladie ou en a connaissance, le maire s'assure de la visite de l'animal ou de l'autopsie du cadavre par le vétérinaire sanitaire. Le cas échéant, il y fait procéder sans retard. Ce vétérinaire constate et, au besoin, prescrit la complète exécution des dispositions de l'article L. 223-5 et les mesures de désinfection immédiatement nécessaires. Il donne, d'urgence, communication au maire des mesures qu'il a prescrites, et, dans le plus bref délai, adresse son rapport au préfet qui prend, s'il est nécessaire, un arrêté de mise sous surveillance en cas de simple suspicion de maladie réputée contagieuse ; cet arrêté peut entraîner l'application des mesures énumérées aux 1°, 4°, 5°, 6° et 7° de l'article L. 223-8.

Après la constatation de la maladie, le préfet statue sur les mesures à mettre en exécution dans le cas particulier. Il prend, s'il est nécessaire, un arrêté portant déclaration d'infection remplaçant éventuellement un arrêté de mise sous surveillance. Cette déclaration peut entraîner, dans le périmètre qu'elle détermine, l'application des mesures suivantes :

1° L'isolement, la séquestration, la visite, le recensement et la marque des animaux et troupeaux dans ce périmètre ;

2° La mise en interdit de ce même périmètre ;

3° L'interdiction momentanée ou la réglementation des foires et marchés, du transport et de la circulation de tous les animaux d'espèces susceptibles de contamination ;

4° Les prélèvements nécessaires au diagnostic ou aux enquêtes épidémiologiques ;

5° La désinfection des écuries, étables, voitures ou autres moyens de transport, la désinfection ou même la destruction des objets à l'usage des animaux malades ou qui ont été souillés par eux, et généralement des objets quelconque pouvant servir de véhicules à la contagion ;

6° L'obligation de détruire les cadavres ;

7° L'interdiction de vendre les animaux ;

8° L'abattage des animaux malades ou contaminés ou des animaux ayant été exposés à la contagion ;

9° Le traitement ou la vaccination des animaux.

Un décret en Conseil d'Etat détermine celles de ces mesures qui sont applicables suivant la nature des maladies.

La France étant un Etat centralisé, le pouvoir de décision en matière de gestion des épizooties relève directement du ministre chargé de l'agriculture (chef des services vétérinaires à la direction générale de l'alimentation).

Le pouvoir d'application dans les départements des décisions adoptées au niveau central relève du préfet (direction départementale des services vétérinaires) et des maires qui sont chargés au nom de l'Etat français de la « sécurité et la salubrité publiques dans leur commune ».

Par conséquent, les mesures de régionalisation prises par les autorités françaises en cas d'apparition d'une épizootie se réfèrent à la commune comme unité de base.

# **FINLAND**



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Department of Food and Health

Date

14.4.2003

1(1)

Dno.

1844/820/2003

Director Alejandro Checci Lang  
SANCO E  
European Commission  
B-1049 Brussel  
Belgium  
Fax: +32-2-2962792

SANCO A- 6732									
23. 04. 2003									
Deadline:									
DG	DDG	01	A	B	C	D	<b>E</b>	F	G

Reference Your letter dated 03.04.2003

Subject **EU/US VETERINARY AGREEMENT - EU REGIONALISATION -  
ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF MEMBER STATES**

Dear Sir

In your letter dated 3.4.2003 you requested each Member State to provide documentation of veterinary infrastructure of the administrative units presented to the US for regionalisation of the EU for the diseases listed in Annex III of the EU/US Veterinary Agreement. Please, find enclosed the document describing Veterinary Service in Finland in provincial level.

In case there is any further information needed, do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely

Deputy Director General

Veterinary Officer

cc. Alberto Laddomada

Taina Aaltonen

Seppo Kuosmanen

DG SANCO - Direction F									
24-04-2003									
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23-04-2003					
INFO					





To whom it may concern

Reference

Subject **DESCRIPTION OF THE LEGISLATION AND VETERINARY SERVICE IN  
FINLAND IN RELATION TO CONTROL OUTBREAKS OF CSF IN FINLAND**

The structure of Veterinary Services can be described shortly as follows:

*'The Department of Food and Health of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is the supreme authority responsible for the prevention and monitoring of animal diseases. Provincial veterinary officers carry out duties related to the implementation of legislation in the provinces, and municipal veterinarians and veterinary officers (meat inspection) carry out the duties locally. Border inspection veterinarians are responsible for the prevention of animal diseases through veterinary border inspections. The National Veterinary and Food Research Institute (EELA) carries out testing and studies related to the implementation of the legislation.'*

*If the owner or keeper of an animal, or a veterinarian other than the municipal veterinarian, suspects an outbreak of an animal disease that is notifiable according to animal disease legislation on the farm, he or she must report this to the municipal veterinarian or, failing this, to the provincial veterinary officer, who reports the suspected outbreak to the Department of Food and Health at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.'*

More detailed information concerning the control of Classical Swine Fever as well as other contagious animal diseases at the provincial level is presented in the enclosed description.

Your sincerely

Deputy Director General

Veterinary Officer

  
Taina Aaltonen

  
Seppo Kuosmanen

## THE CHAIN OF COMMAND

The Food and Health Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is responsible for the control of epizootic diseases like FMD and CSF. The Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) who is the Head of Department is the final authority and has the supreme command of the control strategies (name and address in Annex I). The CVO is responsible for informing OIE, EU and member states of the disease outbreaks.

The CVO has delegated the contingency planning for CSF to the Deputy Director General of the Department (name and address in Annex I) who is the head of the Unit of Animal Health. This unit also forms the national disease control centre. In the event of an outbreak of disease the Unit will co-ordinate the national strategy under the overall direction of the CVO. The head of the Unit is responsible for supervising the disease emergency activities of the local disease control centres. These local centres are responsible for control of epizootic diseases like FMD and CSF (infected premises and restrictions) in their territory.

For the structure of the Finnish veterinary services and the chain of command regarding disease control see Annex II

## THE NATIONAL DISEASE CONTROL CENTRE

The Unit of Animal Health of the Food and Health Department forms the national disease control centre (NDCC) and is responsible for:

- maintaining disease preparedness and awareness
  - direction of local disease control centres (provincial veterinary offices)
  - liaison with diagnostic laboratories
  - liaison with European Commission
  - liaison with agricultural and trading bodies, and the media (at the national level)
  - arranging financial provisions for the contingency plans
  - arranging training programmes and nominating personnel for Community training programmes
  - arranging disease awareness campaigns
- directing the national strategy in the event of an outbreak of disease
  - deployment of staff and other resources to local disease control centres,
  - determination of protection and surveillance zones (in liaison with the local centres)
  - provision of information to and liaison with the Commission, the media and national agricultural and trading bodies
  - sanctioning the release of vaccine and the determination of vaccination zones (after consultation with the Commission)
  - negotiating emergency financial provisions to cover the costs associated with an epidemic.

The NDCC is staffed by:

9 veterinarians  
3 support staff

In the event of a disease outbreak staffing will be supplemented by establishing a crisis unit. It consists of one veterinary officer from the Food and Health Department, one veterinarian from the National Veterinary and Food Research Institute and one provincial veterinary officer.

The NDCC can be contacted 24 hours a day. It is equipped with the facilities and lists mentioned in paragraph 3.4 of the Commission Guidelines for Contingency Plans for Epidemic Diseases. The drafts of the administrative decisions to be issued in case of a disease emergency are kept in the NDCC.

## CONTROL AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

Finland is geographically divided into 6 provinces. In each province there are 1 to 4 provincial veterinary offices depending on the size of the province and the animal density, a total of 13 provincial offices are covering the whole country. A map showing the provinces of Finland and the area covered by each veterinary office is attached in Annex III. Additionally, a list of the 13 provincial veterinary offices (local disease control centres) including the names of the 23 provincial veterinary officers (Annex IV). The provincial offices are responsible for CSF preparedness and control at the local level on the designated districts. Each office is in the charge of a provincial veterinary officer. He/she is directly responsible to the head of the NDCC. The provinces and the districts are further divided into municipalities, which employ the municipal veterinary officers. They are subjected to their provincial veterinary officer. In each province there are 4 to 6 veterinary officers depending on the size of the province which are prepared to control procedures of CSF. In case of a disease outbreak they are immediately mobilised to implement the control measures and forms the local disease control under command of the local provincial veterinary officer. According to Finnish legislation, all the veterinarians under the age of 50, as well as all veterinarian students from the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> grade, are obliged to participate in combating the outbreak if needed.

In the event of a disease outbreak the CVO may decide to set up temporary control centres convenient to the disease outbreak.

The local centres are equipped with the facilities outlined in paragraph 4.5 of the Commission Guidelines (Doc. VI/5211/95). More equipment is stored in the National Veterinary and Food Research Institute in Helsinki. This storage is checked annually.

The local centres have their own provincial contingency plans with the lists outlined in paragraph 4.5 of the Commission Guidelines. These plans include also the standing arrangements for access to the most essential equipment. They are available from local contractors. The plans are updated annually.

The responsibilities of the local centres include:

- maintaining disease awareness and preparedness within its territory
  - conducting disease awareness campaigns
  - conducting disease preparedness exercises
  - maintaining the transport system of specimens
  - maintaining links with the police, contractors and agricultural and trading bodies.
- directing and implementing the local control strategy in the event of a disease outbreak
  - arranging the preliminary investigations in liaison with the CSF expert group and transport of specimens to the diagnostic laboratory
  - liaison with the NDCC to determine the extent of the protection and surveillance zone
  - liaison with the police to nominate infected premises and to arrange movement controls and closure of markets
  - supervising quarantine procedures at infected premises and valuation, slaughter and disposal of infected and contact animals
  - sanitation at infected premises and elsewhere in protection/surveillance zones
  - arranging compensation to stock owners
  - patrols of livestock units in protection/surveillance zones. Standing instructions are that all farms within the protection and surveillance zones will be visited whenever possible.
  - in the event of emergency vaccination the deployment of vaccinators.

The local disease control centre will provide support to the CSF expert group and will liaise with the group to determine the local disease control strategy.

**The control of movements, the designation of protection and surveillance zones**

The Act on Animal Diseases (55/80), sections 5 and 8 empowers the official veterinarian to establish restrictions for the suspected premises and to declare them to be an infected place.

The Act on Control of Easily Spread Animal Diseases (488/60), Chapter 2 and the Decree on the Control of Animal Diseases During Transportation (1363/94) empowers the Food and Health Department to establish a protection zone with a minimum radius of 3 km and a surveillance zone with a minimum radius of 10 km around each infected premises. It also allows for modification of the zone to take into account natural boundaries. The Act and the Decree limits the movement of animals and provides for the other limitations described in the Directive 92/119/EEC. The detailed provisions for the designation of protection and surveillance zones are contained in the Statute on Combating CSF (22/EEO/2002). Decree 1363/94 specifies the control of easily spread animal diseases during transportation as determined by The Act on Animal Diseases (55/80), section 13.

**Aid from the police**

The Act on Control of Easily Spread Animal Diseases (488/60) section 2 empowers veterinary authorities to demand aid from the police in the event on an emergency.

## ANNEX I

**National disease control centre of Finland (NDCC):**

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
Food and Health Department  
P.O.Box 30 (Mariankatu 23)  
00023 Valtioneuvosto (Helsinki)  
telefax: +358-9-1605 3338

Head of Department (CVO)  
Director General  
Matti Aho  
phone: +358-9-1605 3380  
e-mail: matti.aho@mmm.fi

Deputy Director General of the Department  
Unit of Animal Health

Taina Aaltonen (1.4 - 31.8.2003)  
phone: +358-9-1605 3337  
e-mail: taina.aaltonen@mmm.fi

Riitta Heinonen (1.9.2003 -> )  
phone: +358-9-1605 3337  
e-mail: riitta.heinonen@mmm.fi

## ANNEX II

Structure of the Finnish veterinary services and laboratories

The chain of command regarding disease control is staged at three levels: national, provincial and municipal. The Head of the Food and Health Department (CVO) is the final authority of the disease control at the national level. He has delegated the contingency planning and day-to-day responsibilities to the head of the Unit of Animal Health (NDCC). The provincial veterinary officers are under her command and are responsible for disease control at the provincial level. Municipal Veterinary officers are subjected to their local provincial veterinary officer and are responsible for disease control at the municipal level. All the municipal veterinary officers have the basic training of the control of contagious animal diseases. However, to guarantee that experienced personnel are obtainable in case of disease emergency, 4-6 municipal veterinary officers have been chosen on voluntary basis from the area of each provincial office and given special training to handle disease outbreaks.

## ANNEX III

The map indicating the 6 provinces of Finland and the 13 provincial veterinary offices (local disease and control centres) of Finland

Province of Southern Finland

- 1 Helsinki
- 2 Hämeenlinna
- 3 Kouvola

Province of Western Finland

- 4 Turku
- 5 Tampere
- 6 Jyväskylä
- 7 Vaasa

Province of Eastern Finland

- 8 Mikkeli
- 9 Kuopio
- 10 Joensuu

Province of Oulu

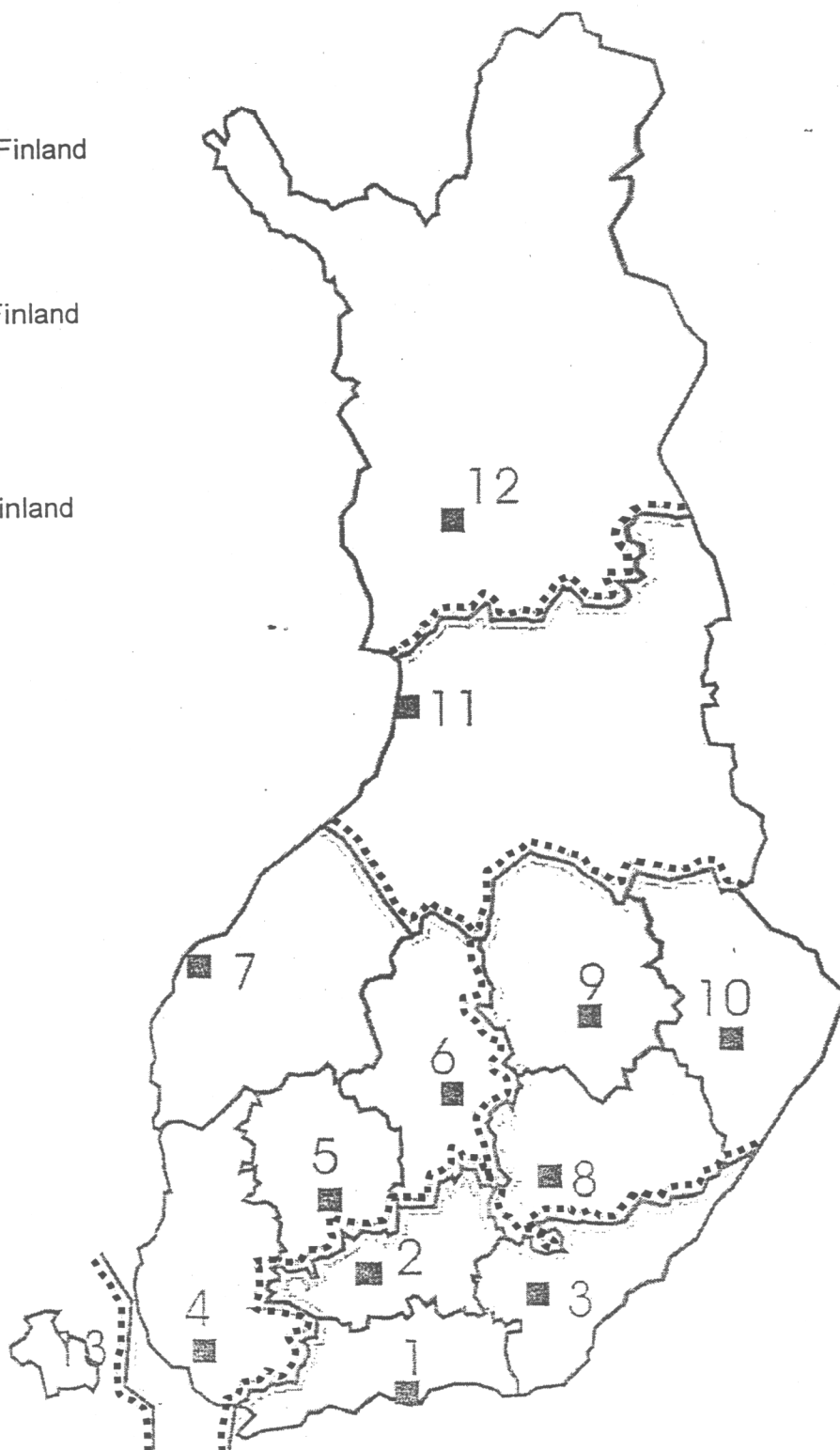
- 11 Oulu

Province of Lapland

- 12 Rovaniemi

Province of Åland

- 13 Mariehamn



## Names and addresses of the provincial veterinary officers

	Province	Veterinarian in charge	Address	Phone	Telefax
1	Province of Southern Finland, <b>Helsinki</b>	Tapani Parviainen Kirsi Sario Marjatta Vehkaoja	PL 110, 00521 HELSINKI	0205 163176 0205 163161 0205163 170	0205 . 163198
2	<b>Hämeenlinna</b>	Inna Ilvitzky	PL 150, 13101 HÄMEENLINNA	0205 162080	0205 162098
3	<b>Kouvola</b>	Kaarlo Erjala	PL 301, 45101 KOUVOLA	0205 164024	0205 164045
4	Province of Western Finland, <b>Turku</b>	Juhani Koivumäki vv. Tapio Palmu Outi Vainio Pirjo-Riitta Korpinen	PL 22, 20801 TURKU	0205 172025 0205 172014 0205172036	0205 172013
5	<b>Tampere</b>	Riitta Heuru	PL 346, 33101 TAMPERE	0205 173634	0205 173600
6	<b>Jyväskylä</b>	Markku Tikkanen	PL 41, 40101 JYVÄSKYLÄ	0205 174258	0205 174242
7	<b>Vaasa</b>	Eeva Japisson Matti Nyberg	PL 200, 65101 VAASA	0205 176075 0205 176084	0205 176062
8	Province of Eastern Finland, <b>Mikkeli</b>	Paula Junnilainen	PL 50- 51,50101 MIKKELI	0205 166041	0205 166055
9	<b>Kuopio</b>	Paavo Miettinen vv. Riitta Mustonen Petra Lihtamo	PL 1741, 70101 KUOPIO	0205 167049 0205 167055	0205 167059
10	<b>Joensuu</b>	Pauli Sorvisto	PL 94, 80101 JOENSUU	0205 168053	0205 168056
11	Province of Oulu, <b>Oulu</b>	Riitta Aho Antti Nurminen Pia Herva	PL 293, 90101 OULU	0205 178703 0205 178704 0205 178740	0205 178723
12	Province of Lapland, <b>Rovaniemi</b>	Pirkko Pirinen Risto M. Ruuska	PL 8002, 96101 ROVANIEMI	0205 177722 0205 177723	0205 177730
13	Province of Åland, <b>Mariehamn</b>	Mikael Karring Ketzia Karring	PB 60, 22101 MARIEHAMN	018-25264 018-25268	018-19155



# AUSTRIA



BUNDESMINISTERIUM  
FÜR SOZIALE SICHERHEIT UND GENERATIONEN

Dr. Alejandro Checchi Lang  
Direktor SANCO E  
[Alejandro.Checchi-Lang@cec.eu.int](mailto:Alejandro.Checchi-Lang@cec.eu.int)

GZ:

Vienna, 2nd May 2003

Subject: EC/US Veterinary Agreement – EU regionalisation –  
Administrative Units of Austria

Dear Dr. Checchi Lang!

With regard to your letter of April 3, 2003, SANCO E3/LT/mar D(2003) 530667 concerning EC/US Veterinary Agreement – EU regionalisation – Administrative Units of Member States, the Austrian Federal Ministry of Social Security and Generations, Veterinary Services, are pleased to transmit the requested information about the **Austrian administrative organisation of veterinary services responsible for animal health:**

According to the Austrian Federal Constitution, legislation and executive power of veterinary organisation is exclusively in the federal competence. **The Federal Veterinary Services** comprises a group of 6 divisions of section IV of the Ministry of Health and Women (effective from May 1, 2003; until April 30, 2003 Section VII of the Ministry of Social Security and Generations). They are headed by Chief Veterinary Officer MR Prof. Dr. Peter Weber, Radetzkystrasse 2, A-1031 Wien, Austria, Telephone-Number: +43 1 71100/4824, Telefax-Number: +43 1 7104151, E-Mail: [anita.chvatal@bmsg.gv.at](mailto:anita.chvatal@bmsg.gv.at).

In case of an outbreak of a notifiable disease, the Chief Veterinary Officer is also responsible for the coordination of all contingency centres and heading the permanent National Disease Contingency Centre, which is situated in division IV/B/8. The Federal Veterinary Services are responsible for legislation and enforcement of the control concerning animal infectious diseases (Austrian constitution).

Veterinary border control and the Agency for Nutrition and Food (in former time several Federal Veterinary Institutes) are under the direct responsibility of the Federal Veterinary Services. A further task of the Federal Veterinary Services in the Ministry of Health and Women is the control of the production, import and use of vaccines and drugs, Intra-Community trade, surveillance programmes, meat and meat inspection, export of animals and products. If more than one federal province is involved, co-ordination of the animal disease control is made by the federal veterinary services.

The **provincial veterinary services** in the nine federal provinces are responsible for the supervision of the district veterinary services (district veterinary officer) under the control of the federal veterinary services which may give detailed orders. If more than one district of the province is involved, provincial veterinary services are responsible for the co-ordination of disease control.

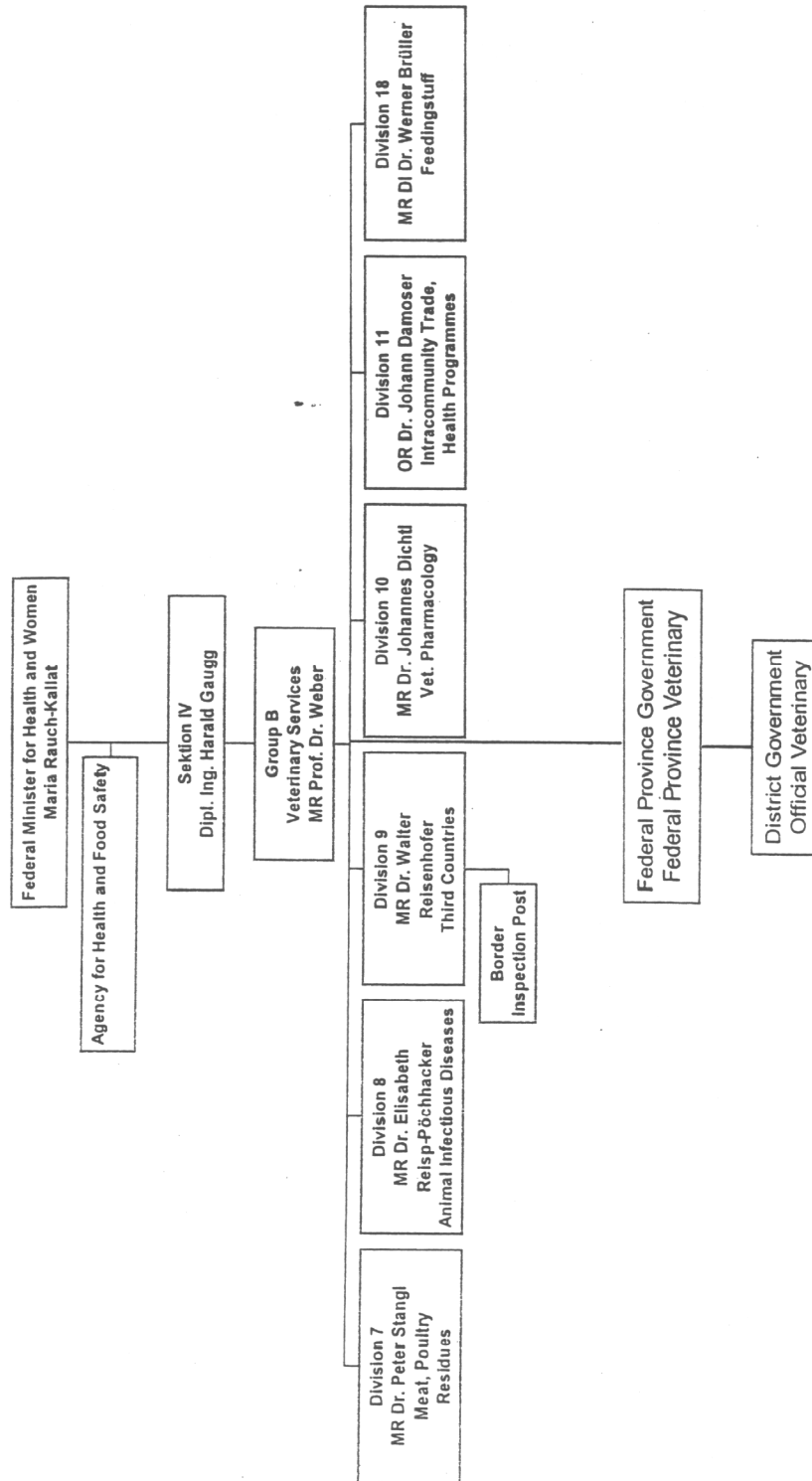
They also have responsibility for meat inspection, animal welfare and animal breeding.

**District veterinary services ("BEZIRK" – as described in the Working Document SANCO/10104/2003 Rev.1)** act as first-instance authorities according to the Animal Disease Act (ADA). 244 **district veterinary officers** (official veterinarians) are employed by the provincial governments but supervised also by the federal veterinary services which have the power to give detailed orders. Upon notification of the suspicion or an outbreak of a notifiable animal disease, the district veterinary officer has to visit the farm, examine the animals, take samples and send them to the competent laboratory. He has to take protection and eradication measures at the place of outbreak within his responsibility in accordance with national contingency plans.

For the federal minister:  
MR Prof. Dr. WEBER

For your information please find below also an organisational chart of the Austrian Veterinary services.

### Austrian Veterinary Services (organisational chart)



# **SWEDEN**

**Letter from:** Lena Björnerot, Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer in Sweden - Agriculture Board - Department of Animal Production

**Addressed to:** Mr Cecchi Lang, DG SANCO

**Dated:** 16 May 2003

**Subject:** Regionalisation of Sweden in relation to the EC/US Veterinary Agreement - EU regionalisation - administrative units of Member States

With reference to your fax of 3 April D(2003)530667 on the above subject, Sweden's reply is as follows.

As previously stated, the regionalisation of Sweden in connection with outbreaks of contagious animal diseases is to be based in the first instance on the existing counties (*län*). The administrative units in Sweden responsible for animal health matters and the legal basis for their action are described in attachment 1.

If you would like more information, please contact the undersigned,

(signed) Lena Björnerot

## Regionalisation of Sweden

### Central authority, legal base etc.

The Agriculture Board (*Jordbruksverket*), which reports to the Ministry of Agriculture, is the Government's specialised body in the field of agriculture. The Board is an independent administrative department but is bound by government instructions *inter alia* under the Order on State Boards (1995:1322) and the Order on Duties of the State Agriculture Board (1998:415). The Board is the central authority responsible for and in charge of organising the prevention and control of epizootic diseases.

The prevention and control of epizootics is regulated by the Law on Epizootic Diseases (1999:657) and its implementing instruments, including the Order on Epizootics (1999:659) and the State Agriculture Board's Rules and Regulations (SJVFS 2002:98) on the prevention and control of animal diseases.

The Board is in charge of and organises preventive and control measures under the Law on Epizootics (*Sect. 2 of the Epizootics Order*) and issues regulations and decisions banning the movement of persons and vehicles and as well as introducing other restrictions affecting the handling of animals and their products (*Sects. 5 and 8 of the Epizootics Law in conjunction with Sect. 4 of the Epizootics Order*). The Board can delegate certain powers of decision to the county administrative boards (*Sect. 4 SJVFS 2002:98*).

The Board also issues regulations and decisions concerning slaughtering, safe disposal, disinfection, tests and other measures for preventing and controlling animal diseases (*Sect. 8 of the Epizootics Law in conjunction with Sect. 4 of the Epizootics Order*).

The State Board for Foodstuffs, the State Office for Veterinary Medicine and the county administrative boards are required, in agreement with the Agriculture Board, to draw up contingency plans setting out the measures to be taken by these authorities to control outbreaks of animal diseases (*Sect. 3 of the Epizootics Order*).

### Veterinary resources

Sweden has about 2200 professional veterinarians. About 300 of them are employed by the Board as official local veterinarians manning just under 80 district veterinary centres. To these can be added a number of locums (about 40 in service through the year) who are also attached to the district centres. The district veterinarians are responsible for monitoring animal diseases twenty-four hours a day. They form part of the Board's staff and can thus be called on to help prevent and control epizootics to the extent determined by the Board. By re-assigning these staff members, the Board can reinforce the number of veterinarians in a given region.

Vets who are not official veterinarians are also liable to be called on, against remuneration, to assist in preventing the outbreak and spread of contagious animal diseases (*Sect. 5 of the Order (1971:810) dealing with general veterinary duties*). This means that the Board is able to order veterinarians to participate in epizootic control measures in a given area.

### Regional responsibilities

Sweden is divided into 21 counties (*län*).

Each county has a county executive authority. This is a regional government authority whose duties are regulated by the Order (2002:864) on the Duties of the County Administrative Boards). The county administrative boards report to the Ministry of Finance. The county executives include county veterinarians responsible for veterinary matters and measures to deal with animal diseases at county level (see Annex 1). The county executives have detailed contingency plans for controlling epizootic diseases. They include preparations for setting up operative management centres (local control centres) via which the Board can manage and organise the combatting of a disease outbreak at regional/local level in collaboration with the county administrative board and other authorities concerned.

### **Operative management centres**

Personnel assigned to an operative management centre form part of the Board's staff and consist of a management group and its operative and support units, including groups in the field. The field groups are responsible for clinical monitoring, sample collection, disease investigations, slaughtering and other killing, safe disposal and disinfection.

There are support groups dealing with information, log-keeping, staff matters, administration and logistics. Animal disease experts are also attached to the operative management centres.



## Regional Responsibilities

### Excerpts from epizootics legislation

*Under Sect. 3 of the Order on Epizootics (1999:659), the county administrative boards draw up contingency plans in agreement with the Agriculture Board, containing the measures to be taken by the county authorities to control outbreaks of animal diseases.*

*Under Chapter 1, Sect. 4 of the State Agriculture Board's Rules and Regulations (SJVFS 2002:98) on the prevention and control of animal diseases, the Agriculture Board may delegate to county administrative boards the powers to take decisions under Sects. 5, 7 and 9 of the Law on Epizootic Diseases (1999:657), i.e. the decision to declare, and declare the end of, an outbreak, designate restricted areas and forbid access to specified animal housing and other premises where animals are kept, as well as decisions to commandeer the use of slaughtering facilities, processing plants, equipment, plant and personnel for preventing or controlling animal diseases.*

*Under Sect. 11 of the Law on Epizootic Diseases (1999:657), the county administrative boards are the regional authorities supervising compliance with the Law on Epizootics, including its derived rules and regulations and decisions taken under it.*

*Under Sect. 13 of the Law on Epizootic Diseases (1999:657), the county administrative boards are to promulgate the instructions and bans required in order to implement the Law on Epizootics and the rules and bans issued under it.*

*In each county there is a police authority which, under Sect. 14 of the Law on Epizootic Diseases, is responsible for providing such assistance as may be needed to enforce the Law and the rules and regulations promulgated under it.*

### Excerpts from the Order (2002:864) on the duties of the county executives

#### Sect. 1

*In each county there shall be a county administrative board responsible for government action in the county to the extent that no other authority has responsibility for specific tasks of government.*

#### Sect. 3

*The county executive shall assume tasks *inter alia* dealing with:*  
4. foodstuffs inspection, animal welfare and general veterinary matters.

#### Sect. 4

*The county administrative board's tasks shall also include:*

3. the district veterinary organisation, supervision of this structure and the activities of other practising veterinarians, as well as managing and organising measures to control animal diseases.



2003-05-16

Department for Animal Production  
International Secretariat  
Lena Björnerot  
Deputy CVO  
Phone: +46-36-15 63 67  
Fax: +46-36- 30 81 82  
[cvo@sjv.se](mailto:cvo@sjv.se)

European Commission  
DG SANCO, Directorate E  
Mr A. Checchi Lang  
Director  
Fax: +32-2-2962792

**Subject: Regionalisation of Sweden in relation to the EC/US Veterinary agreement –  
EU regionalisation – Administrative Units of Member States**

Med hänvisning till Ert fax från 3 april 2003 (D(2003)530667) avseende rubricerat ämne,  
vill Sverige framföra följande.

Som tidigare anförts skulle en regionalisering av Sverige i samband med utbrott av allvarlig  
smittsam sjukdom i första hand baseras på befintliga län. De administrativa enheterna inom  
Sverige avseende djurhälsofrågor, liksom lagstödet för dessa, beskrivs nedan samt i bilaga 1.

Behövs ytterligare information eller klargörande, vänligen kontakta undertecknad.

Lena Björnerot  
Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer  
Sverige

A/530613

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19 -05- 2003	
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## Regionalisering av Sverige

### Central myndighet, lagstöd och m.m.

Jordbruksverket, som lyder under Jordbruksdepartementet, är regeringens expertmyndighet på jordbruksområdet. Verket är en självständig förvaltningsmyndighet, men är bunden av regeringens instruktioner bl. a. genom verksförordningen (1995:1322) och förordningen om instruktion för Statens Jordbruksverk (1998:415). Jordbruksverket är den centrala myndighet som ansvarar för och leder förebyggande och bekämpande av epizootiska sjukdomar.

Förebyggande och bekämpning av epizootiska sjukdomar regleras genom epizootilagen (1999:657) med följdförfattningar, främst epizootiförordningen (1999:659) och Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2002:98) om förebyggande och bekämpning av epizootiska sjukdomar.

Jordbruksverket leder och samordnar de förebyggande åtgärderna och bekämpningen enligt epizootilagen (2 § epizootiförordningen) och får meddela föreskrifter och beslut om förbud mot persontrafik och transporter samt om andra begränsningar vad gäller hantering av djur och varor (5 och 8 §§ epizootilagen jämförd med 4 § epizootiförordningen). Jordbruksverket kan delegera viss beslutsrätt till länsstyrelsen (4 § SJVFS 2002:98).

Jordbruksverket får även meddela föreskrifter och beslut om avlivning, oskadliggörande, smittrening, undersökning och andra åtgärder för att förebygga eller bekämpa epizootiska sjukdomar (8 § epizootilagen jämförd med 4 § epizootiförordningen).

Statens livsmedelsverk, Statens veterinärmedicinska anstalt och länsstyrelserna skall i samråd med Jordbruksverket upprätta beredskapsplaner som anger vilka åtgärder som myndigheterna skall vidta för att bekämpa inträffade epizootiska sjukdomar (3 § epizootiförordningen).

### Veterinära resurser

I Sverige finns ca 2200 yrkesverksamma veterinärer. Av dessa är ca 300 fast anställda av Jordbruksverket som fältverksamma distriktsveterinärer placerade på landets knappt 80 distriktsveterinärstationer. Därtill kommer ett antal vikarier (ca 40 stycken helårstjänster) som också finns på distriktsveterinärstationerna. Distriktsveterinärerna ansvarar för den djursjukvårdande fältverksamheten dygnet runt. De tillhör Jordbruksverkets personal och kan därigenom tas i anspråk för förebyggande och bekämpning av epizootier i den omfattning som Jordbruksverket bestämmer. Genom omfördelning av denna personal kan Jordbruksverket vid behov utöka antalet veterinärer i en viss region.

Även andra veterinärer än tjänsteveterinärer är skyldiga att på anmodan och mot ersättning delta i arbete för att förebygga att smittsam husdjurssjukdom bryter ut eller sprids (5 § förordning (1971:810) med allmän veterinärinstruktion). Detta innebär att Jordbruksverket har möjlighet att beordra veterinärer att delta vid epizootibekämpning i ett visst område.

### Regionalt ansvar

Sverige är indelat i 21 län.

I varje län finns en länsstyrelse. Detta är en regional statlig myndighet vars verksamhet regleras av förordning (2002:864) med länsstyrelseinstruktion. Länsstyrelserna lyder under Finansdepartementet. På länsstyrelserna finns länsveterinärer med ansvar för veterinärfrågor och åtgärder mot djursjukdomar i länet (se bilaga 1). Länsstyrelserna har detaljerade beredskapsplaner för åtgärder mot epizootiska sjukdomar. Dessa omfattar förberedelser för inrättande av **operativa ledningscentraler** (lokala kontrollcentraler) varifrån Jordbruksverket regionalt/lokalt leder och samordnar bekämpningen vid ett epizootiutbrott i samverkan med länsstyrelsen och andra berörda myndigheter.

### Operativ ledningscentral

Personalen på en operativ ledningscentral tillhör Jordbruksverkets organisation och består av en ledningsgrupp samt operativa och understödjande funktioner inklusive fältverksamma grupper. De fältverksamma grupperna ansvarar för klinisk kontroll, provtagning, smittutredningar, slakt och annan avlivning, oskadliggörande samt smittrening. Understödjande grupper finns för information, journalföring, personalfrågor, administration och logistik. Epizootologisk expertis finns också knuten till den operativa ledningscentralen.

*Bilaga I***Regionalt ansvar***Utdrag ur epizootilagstiftningen*

Enligt 3 § epizootiförordningen (1999:659) skall länsstyrelserna i samråd med Jordbruksverket upprätta beredskapsplaner som anger vilka åtgärder som länsstyrelsen skall vidta för att bekämpa inträffade epizootiska sjukdomar.

Enligt 1 kap. 4 § Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2002:98) om förebyggande och bekämpning av epizootiska sjukdomar kan Jordbruksverket delegera till länsstyrelsen att i enskilda fall fatta beslut enligt 5, 7 och 9 §§ epizootilagen (1999:657), d.v.s. beslut och upphävande av beslut om smittförklaring, områdesrestriktioner och förbud mot tillträde till vissa djurstallar eller andra anläggningar där djur hålls samt beslut om inlämnande av slakteriintyg, bearbetningsanläggningar, redskap, utrustning och personal för att förebygga eller bekämpa epizootisk sjukdom.

Enligt 11 § epizootilagen (1999:657) är länsstyrelsen regional tillsynsmyndighet över efterlevnaden av epizootilagen med följdföreskrifter och beslut som har fattats med stöd av epizootilagen.

Enligt 13 § epizootilagen (1999:657) får länsstyrelsen meddela de förelägganden eller förbud som behövs för att epizootilagen eller föreskrifter eller förbud som har meddelats med stöd av lagen skall efterlevas.

I varje län finns en Polismyndighet som enligt 14 § epizootilagen (1999:657) är skyldig att lämna den hjälp som behövs för att epizootilagen eller föreskrifter eller beslut som har meddelats med stöd av lagen skall efterlevas.

*Utdrag ur förordning (2002:864) med länsstyrelseinstruktion*

## 1 §

I varje län finns en länsstyrelse som svarar för den statliga förvaltningen i länet i den utsträckning inte någon annan myndighet har ansvaret för särskilda förvaltningsuppgifter.

## 3 §

Länsstyrelsen har bland annat uppgifter i fråga om:

4. livsmedelskontroll, djurskydd och allmänna veterinära frågor,

## 4 §

Länsstyrelsens uppgifter omfattar också

3. distriktsveterinärorganisationen, tillsynen över denna och andra praktiserande veterinärers verksamhet samt ledning och samordning av åtgärder mot djursjukdomar.

# ITALY



SANCO A- 9320									
06.06.2003									
Deadline: <i>Pharm</i>									
DG	DDG	01	A	B	C	D	<u>E</u>	F	G

27 MAG. 2003

*Ministero della Salute*

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA SANITA' PUBBLICA  
VETERINARIA DEGLI ALIMENTI E DELLA NUTRIZIONE, UFFICIO III

N° 600.3/CE.1/2512

*Risposta al Foglio del*

N°

EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION  
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Directorate E - Food Safety: plant health,  
animal health and welfare, International  
questions

Att. to the Director Mr. A. Checchi lar.  
Fax: 0032-2-2953144

BRUSSEL

Subject: EC/US Veterinary Agreement, presentation of  
the Italian veterinary administrative units

Reference is made to point 6 of the agenda of the last Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health - Section Animal Health and Welfare - of 5.3.2003, concerning the identification of the administrative units of the 15 Member States to be presented to the US for the regionalisation of the EU for the diseases listed in Annex III of the EC/US Veterinary Agreement.

As agreed, please find attached a document in relation to our intention to obtain by APHIS USDA the recognition of "Aziende Sanitarie Locali" as veterinary administrative units if the regionalisation should be applied in Italy

Please do not hesitate to contact us if any other information should be needed.

Best regards

ARRIVED SANCO E3		URGENT <input type="checkbox"/>	
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10-06-2003			
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Dr. Romano Marabelli  
Chief Veterinary Officer

ARRIVED DG SANCO E3			
ATTENZIONE			
URGENT			
28-05-2003			
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DG SANCO - Direction E			
03-06-2003			
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## ANNEX

## PREAMBLE

As already reported in a footnote of the working document SANCO/10124/2003 Rev.1, APHIS-USDA has also far identified the region as local administrative unit of reference to apply the regionalization principle. Nevertheless the Italian administrative organization during the last ten years has been changed in depth in many fields. This administrative reform is based on the transfer of powers from the central level to the regional and local levels.

## LEGAL BASES

- Law 833/78 It was the first law which established the Local Health Units within the regions and it began the transfer of powers.
- Legislative Decree 502/92 laying down the re-organisation of the regulations in the health sector as amended by Legislative Decree of 7 December 1993, n.517. It gave more power to the local level, also as financial power, and introduced business economist rules in the management of the Local Health Units.
- Legislative Decree 229/98 bringing the reform to an end with an almost total transfer of operational functions to the Local Health Units in the health field, including the Veterinary Services that in Italy have always been a part of the sanitary structure.
- Legislative decree of 31 March 1998, n.112, concerning the attribution of administrative tasks and functions of the central government to the regional authorities and local bodies, in compliance with Chapter I of Law n. 59 of 15 March 1997.

## STRUCTURE

The Public Veterinary Service into every Local Health Unit (LHU) is divided into the three following areas:



The veterinarians working within each area are totally responsible for the geographical area of their Local Health Unit and they work in full autonomy, even though in compliance with the national and regional legislation. Furthermore they are responsible for implementing the eradication/surveillance/control programmes on the LHU territory. The size of the Local Health Unit geographical area corresponds to the province, in compliance with Council Directive 64/432/EEC, except for large towns, whose territory is divided into more than one



LHU, even though these LHUs are not involved into the intensive husbandry system or veterinary activities. (see the map attached showing the example of E.Romagna Region split into LHU territories). With respect to animal identification, tracing and animal movement, the Veterinary Service in the LHU records the herds present on its geographical area, issues an herd number and the passports for bovine animals, managing the local animals' database. Moreover, the veterinary service is in charge of inspecting regularly the register of the animals in all herds, including the relevant certification, and transmits all the information to the central database. Live animals of the bovine and ovine species moved towards other LHUs must be certified by the official veterinarian unless they are intended for direct slaughtering; with regard to pigs any movement must be certified by the official veterinarian following a clinical visit.

With respect to epizootic diseases, LHUs have two categories of tasks:

*Tasks performed at an ordinary stage*

- Collection of national and EU regulations on the health measures to apply in case of outbreaks of OIE list A diseases. Knowledge of the operational manuals.
- Gathering of data concerning the livestock and production facilities on the territory under their competence (census of the susceptible animal population, location of the holding and type of animals raised, slaughterhouses, processing plants and so on)
- Epidemiological risk analysis according to variable criteria such as geographical features of the territory and location of holdings raising susceptible species, type of production of the holdings, national and international trade flows.
- Real-time exercises for different emergency scenarios. Application of operational manuals.

*Starting up*

The local level is started up each time there is a suspect or confirmation of the presence of the disease on the territory under the LHU's competence. In this case a crisis unit must be created on the basis of the criteria below:

**LOCAL CRISIS UNIT**  
(established at the headquarters of the Local Health Unit)  
Head of Area A of the LHU

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER
Head of Area A of the LHU *	1
Head of the regional epidemiological centre or his representative	1
LHU administrative staff	1

\* He/she will take up responsibility for managing the resources of all the functional areas of the LHU Veterinary Service for the whole length of the emergency.

*Tasks performed during the emergency stage*

- Implementation of the measures foreseen by the EU and national provisions and by operational manuals in order to clean up the outbreak.
- Implementation of the health measures issued by the national or regional level.

c) Support to the epidemiological investigation.

d) Periodical transmission of all the data foreseen by the epidemiological protocols at the national and regional level.

lap

### Local Health Units of Emilia Romagna Region

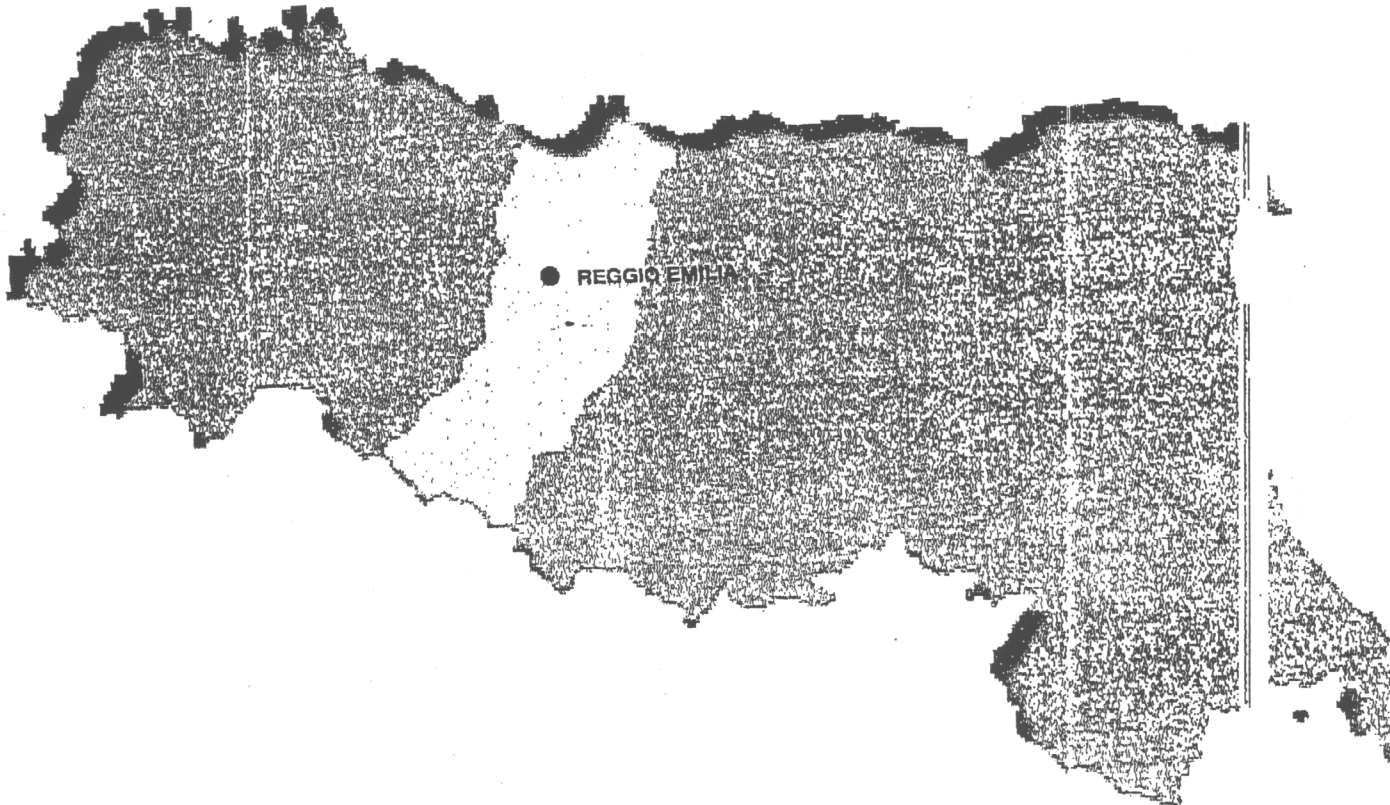


Table: n° of LHUs for any region and Autonomous Province (AP)

Region and AP	N LHU
Valle D'Aosta	1
Piemonte	22
Liguria	5
Lombardia	15
Veneto	21
AP Bolzano	4
AP Trento	1
Friuli Venezia Giulia	6
Emilia Romagna	13
Toscana	12
Marche	13
Umbria	4
Lazio	12
Abruzzo	6
Molise	4
Campania	13
Basilicata	5
Puglia	12
Calabria	11
Sicilia	9
Sardegna	8

## **DENMARK**

**Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries**  
**The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration**



European Commission  
Health and Consumer Protection Directorate-General  
B-1049 Bruxelles  
Belgium

Date: 14 July 2003  
Our ref.: STM/TM  
File: 2003-20-321-00315  
Please note when replying

**SENT BY E-MAIL**

**Re.: EC/US Veterinary Agreement - EU regionalisation for CSF**

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA) is part of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries. Development, co-ordination and the formation of rules and regulations take place in DVFA and are organized in four units:

- Food Department
- Veterinary Department
- Administration Department

The food control and veterinary inspection are handled by eleven Regional Veterinary and Food Control Centres (RVFCCs), which were established on 1 January 2000. The eleven RVFCCs are autonomous authorities, which within their own geographical areas provides control, supervision, checks, information and consultancy within the field of animal health and food control. The North-East Zealand RVFCC provides veterinary control for the geographical area of the Copenhagen RVFCC (see the table)

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration has ordered the RVFCCs to perform duties according to Orders about:

- prevention and control of infectious diseases and zoonoses including the control and supervision of products for animal production.
- control and supervision of production facilities for processing and sale of food, animal products, genetic material and non-food products of animal origin.
- control and supervision of import and export of food, live animals and products derived from animals.
- control and supervision of animal welfare.

In accordance with § 20 of Order no. 1044 the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) has the power in connection with eradication of animal diseases as described in chapter 2 and 3 of Act no. 351. In those cases the CVO refers directly to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and keeps the General Director of the Danish Veterinary and Food Administra-

tion informed. If the CVO is absent the power is handled to the Deputy CVO, head of the Division for Diseases of Domestic Animals.

#### **Legal basis**

- Lov nr. 351 af 2. juni 1999 om sygdomme og infektioner hos dyr. [Act no. 351 of 2 June 1999 on diseases and infections in animals.]
- Bekendtgørelse nr. 1044 af 13. december 2001 om Fødevaredirektoratets opgaver og beføjelser. [Order no. 1044 of 13 December 2001 on the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration's tasks and powers.]
- Bekendtgørelse nr. 1034 af 16. december 1999 om Fødevareregionerne. [Order no. 1034 of 16 December 1999 on the Regional Veterinary and Food Control Centres.]

### Local veterinary authorities in Denmark

Local veterinary authority	Regions (amt ~ County)
RVFCC Nordjylland	Nordjyllands amt
RVFCC Viborg	Viborg amt
RVFCC Herning	Ringkoebing amt
RVFCC Aarhus	Aarhus amt
RVFCC Vejle	Vejle amt
RVFCC Esbjerg	Ribe amt
RVFCC Soenderjylland	Soenderjyllands amt
RVFCC Fyn	Fyns amt
RVFCC Ringsted	Vestsjællands amt (West zealand County), Storstroems amt
RVFCC North-East Zealand	Copenhagen amt, Roskilde amt, Frederiks- borg amt except the municipalities of Taarnby and Dragoer
RVFCC Copenhagen*	Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Commu- nity, Bornholm County, the municipalities of Taarnby and Dragoer

\* The North-East Zealand RVFCC provides veterinary control for the geographical area of the Copenhagen RVFCC.

Yours faithfully

Sten Mortensen

# **IRELAND**



**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
& FOOD  
DUBLIN, IRELAND**

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: <i>A. Checchi-hang</i> <i>fao. ML Scannell</i>		FROM:  <b>Mr Paddy Rogan</b> <b>Chief Veterinary Officer</b>
COMPANY:		DATE: <i>30/6/03</i>
		Fax Number: 01 6762989
FAX NUMBER: <i>00 32 2 2962792</i>		TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER <b>5</b>

**MESSAGE**

*Please see attached reply re EC/US  
Agreement - EU Regionalisation*

*A/*

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- 1 -07- 2003			
INFO			

RETURN ADDRESS:  
SECRETARIAT SE  
AGRICULTURE HOUSE  
KILDARE ST  
DUBLIN 2  
TEL 01 6072588



THE DEPARTMENT OF  
**AGRICULTURE & FOOD**  
AN ROINN TALMHAÍOCHTA AGUS BI

30 June 2003

Mr Alejandro Checchi Lang,  
Director  
Directorate of Health and Protection of the Consumer  
The European Commission  
Rue Froissart 101 7-58  
Brussels 1040

Dear Alejandro,

**Re: EC/US Veterinary Agreement – EU Regionalisation – Administrative  
Units of Member States**

I refer to your fax of 3 April 2003. The following is the situation regarding the regions and their veterinary administrations in Ireland.

Ireland is divided into 26 administrative regions called "counties". Each region has one local district veterinary office (DVO). The exceptions are the larger counties of Cork and Tipperary, which have 3 and 2 DVOs respectively. In the case of Wicklow, the county is divided into East and West and is administered by the DVOs of Dublin and Kildare respectively.

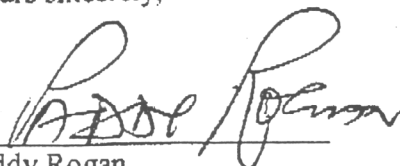
Please see attached:

- A map of the 26 counties
- A list of the 28 DVOs
- A map showing the locations of the DVOs

Responsibility for the control of animal diseases rests with the Minister of Agriculture and Food, who delegates the direction of control strategies to the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO).

In the event of an outbreak of disease the central competent authority co-ordinates the national strategy under the overall direction of the CVO. Veterinary staff at the 28 DVOs are responsible for the implementation of control measures in their region, and report to the CVO.

Yours sincerely,

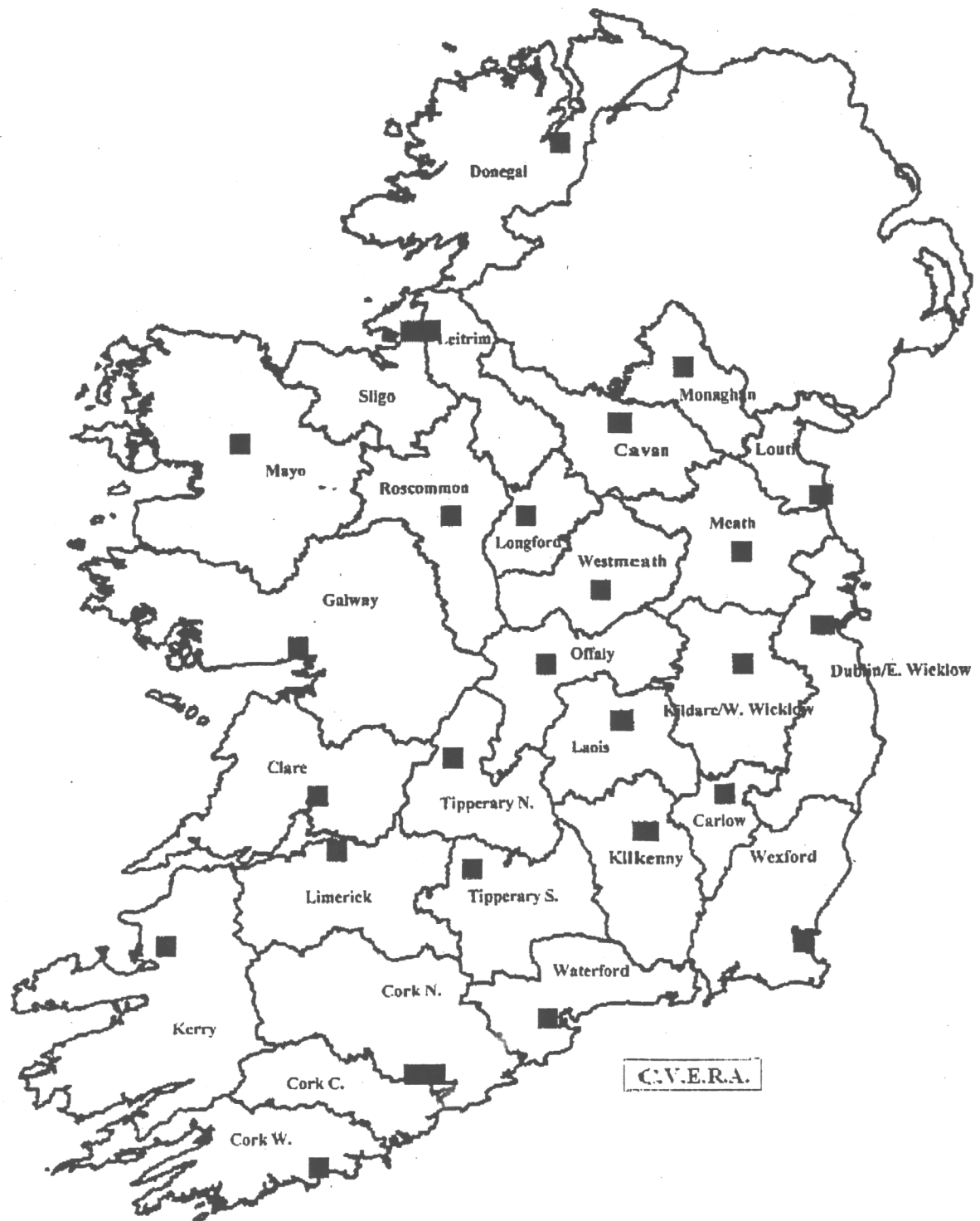
  
Paddy Rogan  
Chief Veterinary Officer

## COUNTIES IN IRELAND



## LIST OF DISTRICT VETERINARY OFFICES

	COUNTY	REGION	TELEPHONE	FAX	SVI	SVI TEL	ADDRESS
A	Carlow	SE	0503 70022	0503 31059	Jim Walsh	0503 43747	Athy Road, Carlow
B	Cavan	NE	049 4368200	049 4331034	Peter Monaghan	049 4331208	Famhan Street, Cavan
C	Clare	SW	065 6866042	065 28150	Ger Griffin	065 6829245	Kilrush Road, Ennis
D	Cork North	SW	021 4851400	021 4274009	Harry Cummins	021 4270976	Hibernian House, South Mall, Cork
D	Cork Central	SW	021 4851400	021 4275467	Vacant	021 4277497	Hibernian House, South Mall, Cork
D	Cork West	SW	023 36200	023 36006	Diarmuid Lynch	023 36201	Darrara, Clonakilty
E	Donegal	NW	074 45298	074 45217	Dermot Butler L. McEldowney SSVI	074 45109 074 45769	Meeting House St., Raphoe
F/Z	Dublin/E. Wicklow Wicklow (W)	SE	01 4149900 0404 25000 (W)	01 4149997	Jim Egan	01 4149935	St. John's House, High St. Tallaght No. 2 The Murrough, Wicklow Town
G	Galway	NW	091 507600	091 566148	P.J. Coyle	091 565294	Hynes Buildings, St. Augustine St, Galway
H	Kerry	SW	066 7145052	066 22227	Tim Kelliher	066 7125445	Spa Road, Tralee
I/Z	Kildare/W. Wicklow	SE	045 873035	045 876269	Tom Myers	045 876028	Poplar House, Poplar Square, Naas
J	Kilkenny	SE	056 72400	056 63230	Martin Fitzgerald	056 65635	Hebron Road, Kilkenny
K	Laois	SE	0502 74400	0502 20711	Leonard Dolan	0502 20204	Abbeyleix Road, Port Laoise
L	Leitrim	NW	071 42023	071 44139	Michael MacGiolla Ri	071 43240	Cranmore Road, Sligo
M	Limerick	SW	061 208500	061 318089	John Powell Pat Flanagan SSVI	061 310539 061 317430	St. Munchin's House, Dock Road, Limerick
N	Longford	NW	043 50020	043 46951	James Linnane	043 45936	Ballinallee Road, Longford
O	Louth	NE	041 9838933	041 9839387	Brendan Smyth	041 9870112	North Quay, Drogheda
P	Mayo	NW	094 35300	094 26539	John Magee	094 35328	Michael Davitt House, Castlebar
Q	Meath	NE	046 79030	046 72731	Vincent O'Reilly Michael Fallon SSVI	046 29310 046 29309	Kells Road, Navan
R	Monaghan	NE	042 9748800	042 9741308	Des Patton	042 9741309	Main Street, Ballybay
S	Offaly	NE	0506 46037	0506 41067	Declan Bray	0506 51773	Clonminch, Tullamore
T	Roscommon	NW	0903 26202	0903 25447	Jim Burke	0903 25120	Circular Road, Roscommon
U	Sligo	NW	071 55800 42023	071 42558	Oliver McDonagh	071 42371	Cranmore Road, Sligo
V	Tipperary N.	SW	067 50014	067 32070	Michael Hayes	067 32597	St. Conlon's Road, Nenagh
V	Tipperary S.	SW	062 80100	062 51906	Ray Carthy	062 80120	St. Michael's Road, Tipperary
W	Waterford	SE	051 301700	051 55870	Cecil Alexander John Murray SSVI	051 877850 051 855767	The Glen, Waterford
X	Westmeath	NE	044 39300	044 43705	Ray Finn	044 44790	Bellview, Dublin Road, Mullingar
Y	Wexford	SE	054 42100	054 33851	Eamonn McDonald	054 33943	Castle Hill, Enniscorthy

**DISTRICT VETERINARY OFFICES IN IRELAND**

# **PORTUGAL**



Ministério da  
Agricultura,  
do Desenvolvimento  
Rural e das Pescas

DGV  
Direcção Geral  
de Veterinária

<b>Mensagem / Message n.º</b> 300/G	<b>Data / Date</b> 01 / 07 / 2003	<b>N.º de páginas (incl. a capa) /</b> <b>Number of pages (incl. cover sheet)</b> 1
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**Nome do destinatário / Name of addressed (type):**  
European Commission  
Directorate E  
Mr. Michael Scannell  
Head of Unit - E3

Nº. + 32 2 2994563

**De / From**  
General Director Officer

**Subject: EC/US Veterinary Agreement – EU regionalisation for CSF**

Dear Sir,

Concerning to your fax REF. 674080 of Friday, June 27/03, about the subject referred above, the answer for the legal background supporting to the Administration Units with regionalisation purposes for Portugal is: - Divisão de Intervenção Veterinária (DIV) /Concelho.

The legal bases are - Dec. Lei Nº 246/2002, November 8 modifying the Dec. Lei nº 94/96, June 18, and Regulatory Dispatch of Mai 7, 1997, articles 33<sup>th</sup>, and 34<sup>th</sup>, and Annex MAP 1A.

Best Regards,

THE GENERAL DIRECTOR

(Carlos Agrela Pinheiro)

# **BELGIUM**





DG Politique de Contrôle

DIRECTION SANTE DES ANIMAUX ET SECURITE DES  
PRODUITS ANIMAUX

vosre correspondant : Dr. A. RASKIN  
Tél : 02 208 38 70  
Fax : 02 208 38 66  
e-mail : andre.raskin@afsca

EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
Health & Consumer Protection DG.  
To Mr. Michael Scannell, Head of Unit E 3  
Bureau F 101 4/48  
1049 BRUSSEL

y. ref. :  
E3/LT/mar D(2003)531434

o.ref. :  
2003-07-24 /nl/13

date  
29 07. 2003

Subject : EC/US Veterinary Agreement – EU regionalisation for CSF

Dear Mr. Scannell,

In reply to your fax of the 27<sup>th</sup> June 2003 , about the subject mentioned above, I can give you the relevant information.

The administrative unit for regionalisation of animal disease control in Belgium is **the province**.

The legal background is the "arrêté royal dd. 16/05/2001 fixant le lieu d'établissement, l'organisation et le fonctionnement de l'Agence fédérale pour la Sécurité de la Chaîne alimentaire."

"... Art. 6 § 3 Les services d'inspection sont divisés en onze unités de contrôle,  
"à savoir une par province ....".

The application of disease control measures and issue of export certificates is organised on the level of every province.

A/530971

ARRIVED SANCO E3		URGENT <input type="checkbox"/>	
ACTION		LT	
31-07-2003			
INFO	A.V.V.		

WTC III - Simon Bolivarlaan 30 - 1000 Brussel  
3<sup>e</sup> verdieping  
Tel. 02 208 34 11 - Fax 02 208 38 66

Yours sincerely,

Dr. A. RASKIN  
Director

A.F.S.C.A.  
WTC III - Bd. Simon Bolivar 30 - 1000 Bruxelles  
8<sup>ème</sup> étage  
Tel. 02 208 34 11 - Fax 02 208 38 66

# **UNITED KINGDOM**

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Room 303B  
1A Page Street  
London SW1P 4PQ  
Telephone 020 7904 6139  
Fax 020 7904 6242  
Email [jim.Scudamore@Defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:jim.Scudamore@Defra.gsi.gov.uk)  
Website [www.Defra.gov.uk](http://www.Defra.gov.uk)



From the Chief Veterinary Officer and  
Director General for Animal Health and Welfare  
Jim Scudamore BSc BVSc MRCVS

Your reference:  
Our reference: ICUB 52

Mr M Scannel (By fax: 00 322 299 8566)  
Commission of the European Union  
SANCO E.3  
Rue Froissart, 101  
1049 Bruxelles  
Belgium

15 August 2003

Dear Mr Scannel

**IDENTIFICATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF MEMBER STATES IN  
RELATION TO EU REGIONALISATION BY THE US FOR CSF**

Your request at the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health of 8 April for information from member states on the identification of administrative units, in relation to EU regionalisation by the United States of America, refers. Please accept my apologies for the delay in getting these details to you.

You will find enclosed information from the UK on the organisation of local veterinary services for the control and monitoring of animal diseases. Information for Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) can be found at Annex 1, and for Northern Ireland at Annex 2.

I hope that the information contained in the enclosures is sufficient, however, should you need any supplementary information before submission to the US authorities please don't hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

*Nigel Gibbens*

**for J M SCUDAMORE**

## ANNEX 1

### INFORMATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN (ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES) ABOUT THE DETAILS OF ORGANISATION OF LOCAL VETERINARY SERVICES FOR THE CONTROL AND MONITORING OF ANIMAL DISEASES IN ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

#### Background

1. This information is supplied within the context of the recognition by the USA of the EU's regionalisation for CSF.

#### Organisation

2. The central competent authority for the control and monitoring of animal diseases in Great Britain is the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs in England, the Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department in Scotland, and the Welsh Assembly Government Agriculture and Rural Affairs Department in Wales. In each country, front-line delivery of control is provided by the State Veterinary Service (which is part of Defra but which operates throughout Great Britain).
3. Great Britain is divided into 74 administrative units according to local authority boundaries. In Scotland, Wales, and in parts of England, a single "all purpose" council is responsible for all the local authority functions. The rest of England has a two-tier system, in which two separate councils (County and District) divide the responsibilities. There is no material difference between these arrangements in the effectiveness of enforcing animal health legislation.
4. If necessary Defra could place restrictions (including animal movement restrictions) on one or more of these administrative units. It can also apply controls on areas defined by boundaries other than the administrative units, such as 3km protection and 10km surveillance zones around infected farms. Both methods of regionalisation were successfully employed during the 2001 FMD outbreak.

#### Enforcement

5. EU Regulations, Directives and Decisions which place a responsibility on the UK to monitor and control animal diseases are implemented through secondary legislation made under the Animal Health Act 1981 or the European Communities Act 1972. This legislation imposes a statutory requirement on livestock owners and others (e.g. veterinary surgeons) to report suspicion of exotic notifiable disease and take immediate steps to prevent its onward transmission from the suspect premises. It also provides powers to the central competent authorities and local authorities to impose movement restrictions more generally.

6. Implementation of animal health policies is through the delivery arm of the State Veterinary Service, who are also supported by a GB-wide network of Official Veterinarians known as local veterinary inspectors. These are practising veterinary surgeons who are trained and appointed by the SVS to carry out work on their behalf.
7. While the central competent authority retains responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of control policies – including laboratory diagnosis and reporting of results – the enforcement of the legislation, including controls on movements from areas subject to restrictions, is the responsibility of local authorities.
8. Whatever arrangements are made, there is close liaison between officers of the local authority and the local staff of the State Veterinary Service. Where it is necessary to take a prosecution under the legislation, the lead is taken by the local authority.
9. There is support for control and enforcement activities through an IT system which is being developed so that it will be jointly accessible by the SVS and local authorities. In addition, there are regular meetings between the SVS and local authorities to discuss animal health and welfare issues of mutual interest and concern.

## **INFORMATION FROM NORTHERN IRELAND ABOUT THE DETAILS OF ORGANISATION OF LOCAL VETERINARY SERVICES FOR THE CONTROL AND MONITORING OF ANIMAL DISEASES IN ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS**

### **Background**

1. This information is supplied within the context of the recognition by the USA of the EU's regionalisation for CSF.

### **Organisation**

2. In Northern Ireland (NI) under a devolved administration scenario (currently suspended as of 14 October 2002) responsibility for animal health and welfare lies with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. Under direct rule the responsibility lies entirely with the Agriculture Minister. The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) Veterinary Service which is headed by a CVO who reports to the Minister, has similar responsibilities to the GB State Veterinary Service for statutory animal health and welfare matters and veterinary residues surveillance in Northern Ireland, supported in certain areas by Authorised Veterinary Inspectors (private veterinary surgeons). Laboratory input is from two Government veterinary laboratories – the Veterinary Sciences Division (VSD) at Stormont and VSD at Omagh. These laboratories are under the control of the Chief Scientific Officer of DARD. These laboratories also carry out the majority of veterinary surveillance on non-notifiable and emerging veterinary problems..
3. Northern Ireland is divided into 26 Borough/District Councils each representing administration divisions, which cover both urban and rural areas. If necessary, DARD could place restrictions (including animal movement restrictions) on one or more of these divisions, as it did in 'Newry and Mourne District' during the FMD outbreak in 2001. It can also apply controls on areas defined by boundaries other than the administrative units, such as 3km protection and 10km surveillance zones around infected farms.

### **Enforcement**

4. EU Regulations, Directives and Decisions which place a responsibility on Northern Ireland to monitor and control animal diseases are implemented through secondary legislation made under the Diseases of Animals (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 or the European Communities Act 1972. This legislation imposes a statutory requirement on livestock owners and others (e.g. veterinary surgeons) to report suspicion of exotic notifiable disease and take immediate steps to prevent its onward transmission from the suspect premises. It also provides powers to DARD to impose general livestock movement restrictions and undertake disease eradication measures.

DARD has responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of control policies – including laboratory diagnosis, reporting of results and the enforcement of the legislation.

In cases of emergency (e.g. foot-and-mouth Disease outbreak of 2001) DARD Veterinary Service can draw on staff from a number of services to perform additional duties, including controls on movements from areas subject to restrictions. These include Rivers Agency, Forestry Agency, Environment and Heritage Service, Water Service, Roads Department, Livestock and Meat Commission, private veterinary practitioners, Police Service for NI and the army.

5. DARD has in place a documentary and an IT system to record and monitor the movement of animals.

# **GREECE**





DG SANCO n A / 16182							
07.10.2003							
Deadline:							
DG	DDG	01	A	B	C	D	<b>E</b>
3							

HELLENIC REPUBLIC  
 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
 DIR.GENERAL OF VETERINARY SERVICES  
 ANIMAL HEALTH DIRECTORATE  
 DEPT. OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
 EPIDEMIOLOGY AND DOCUMENTATION

Athens, 17/09/2003

Ref.No: 264644

Address : 2 Achamon St.  
 10176 Athens, Greece  
 Tel No : 0030-210-212 5753/ 212 5754  
 Fax : 0030-210-82 29 188  
 E-mail : [vetserv@ath.forthnet.gr](mailto:vetserv@ath.forthnet.gr)

**Subject: EU regionalisation in relation to Classical Swine Fever (CSF)**

Dear Dr Terzi,

In response to your fax message dated 16 September 2003, referring to the administrative unit used as a basis for regionalisation (zoning) in case of an epizootic (particularly CSF) in Greece, and relevant legal provisions, please find attached all relevant information requested in the form of Annex.

My services remain at your disposal for further details / clarifications on the same issue.

Yours Sincerely

*Vasillos Stylias*  
 Vasillos Stylias  
 Chief Veterinary Officer

A/531166

ARRIVED SANCO E3		URGENT <input type="checkbox"/>	
ACTION		LT	
18-09-2003			
INFO			

TO: Dr. Lorenzo Terzi

European Commission, DG SANCO/E3  
 B-1049, Brussels, Belgium

Fax No : 0032 2 2962792

**ANNEX : Administrative unit used as a basis for regionalisation in Greece in the case of an epizootic .**

The basic administrative unit used in Greece for reasons of zoning is NOMOS (Gr : Νομός = Prefecture/Province) . The use of this particular unit as a term of reference in case of an epizootic is based on and justified by the following , national , legal provisions :

**State Law No 2218** of 13 June 1993 (foundation of local government organisation , amendment of provisions related to first degree local government and district and other provisions) as amended by **State Law No 2240**, describing the general framework and scope of competence of Local Authorities at Prefecture (Nomos) level.

In compliance with ar. 30 of the above mentioned law, defining the procedure by which each and every one of the 54 Nomos of Greece outlines its internal organization , for every Nomos , its competent Prefecture Council has issued a Decision describing in detail all Departments, Services, Divisions e.t.c. included in the same Nomos as well as their scope of competence (see example that follows).

In each and every one of these Decisions there is a detailed description of the Local (prefecture) Veterinary Authority , its duties and competence.

*Example (unofficial translation) , Art 11 of Decision No 15/95 of the Prefecture Council of Lakonia:*

**" Veterinary Directorate**

*The Task of this directorate is the care and supervision , for the implementation of the Veterinary Legislation in force, the study of local veterinary issues , preparation of relevant reports, the responsibility for the good performance of the Veterinary Service and the normal function of the Veterinary Services.*

**[ ]**

**A. Department of Animal Health**

*Competence of this Department includes :*

- 1. The investigation and study of every issue , related to the sanitary status of the livestock and protection of animal health in general .*
- 2. The self-appointed inspection of the sanitary status of the livestock.*
- 3. The initiation of measures , as indicated in each case , for the prevention , diagnosis, combat and control of infectious and parasitic diseases of animals.*

**[ ] . "**

Particularly , with respect to National Veterinary Legislation , a variety of competence and duties related to the prevention and control of animal diseases is assigned to the Prefecture Authorities .

**Examples:**

- 1. Enforcement or lifting of sanitary measures due to the occurrence of a serious epizootic. (R.D. of 26.3.36, ar. 10 , par .1 and R.C. 733/69).*
  - 2. Initiation of Sanitary measures regarding transmissible diseases not specified in ar. 4 of R.D. of 26.3.36 (R.D. 26.3.36 and L. 3200/55)*
- e.t.c.*

Moreover a considerable part of competence , related to measures against transmissible animal diseases has been passed directly to the Prefecture Veterinary Authorities (Veterinary Directorate of each Nomos) .

**Examples :**

1. Enforcement of sanitary and other measures in the case of Foot-and mouth disease suspicion (P.D. 36/87, ar.4)
2. Enforcement of sanitary and other measures in the case of confirmation of Foot-and-mouth disease(P.D. 36/87, ar.5, 9 and 13)

e.t.c.

Concluding, in case an epizootic occurs in Greece the immediate (on the spot measures) shall be implemented by the competent Prefecture Veterinary Authorities, while the Central Service (Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate General of Veterinary Services, Animal Health Directorate) controls the overall policy of disease combating.

Therefore, in the case of an epizootic , the Greek Authorities will use Nomos as the basic unit for regionalisation.